

^S
SR /379 cont. /

369 and at Diakhaté where the hut of straw or purely of mud
[342] prevails. Could it be that the occupation of mason to which
W some None seem to devote themselves is a factor in this
[342] modernization of their settlements?

SR A certain "coquetry" absent in the bush villages leads
[463] some autochthones to lay out a little flower garden near their
S hut (Tiali, Keur-Issa-Bambara)..
[351]

S The presence of the city is also reflected in the equip-
369 ment used by the rural people. The furniture is always sum-
352 mary, but more and more the iron bed is replacing the lat-
[513] tice of wood or the mat put on the ground itself. A mattress,
a military blanket, and commonly a mosquito net of a very
light fabric complete this relative comfort. Often a little
table of unpainted wood, a chair made of old boxes, a bit
S of mirror hung on the wall, and sometimes an impressive
[353] number of photographs, or, lacking them, pages cut out of
an illustrated magazine pasted to the walls, give a special
stamp to this interior, which is no longer typically rural.
Sometimes one even has the surprise of encountering in
these modest interiors a wardrobe and a little buffet, which
adorn, the more since they are not utilized, the room of a
privileged native. But this comfort is an exception.

S The calabash, which is the very foundation of the
369 kitchen utensils, is still commonly utilized for household
415 tasks and for the common meals. Nevertheless the cast-iron
or aluminum saucepan is no longer a luxury; the glass and
above all the bottle are in common use.

S The clothing, too, has been modified. The loincloth
369 in bright colors, laboriously woven by the Toucouleur
291 /Tukolor/ weaver, durable but expensive, has become a
177 luxury. Imported printed cloth of moderate price has sup-
planted it everywhere. The white robe with embroidery has
S become the festive garment par excellence; the shorts, the
[292] trousers, and the jacket, often furnished by the European,
are now the clothes utilized for work.

/424 cont. /

Table XIII (cont.)

* 511
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651
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No.	Occupation	Income	In % in proportion to income		
			Taxes	Rent	Syndical Assessment
30	Weigher	24,000	1.6	--	0.1
31	Carpenter	25,000	1.3	--	0.1
32	Cultivator	25,000	0.7	--	--
33	Chauffeur	25,000	2.5	4	0.1
34	Employee				
	P. T. T.	25,900	1.4	6	0.09
35	Staff em-				
	ployee D. N.	27,000	1.6	3.7	0.09
36	Private ac-				
	countant	34,000	1.4	--	--
37	Truck-				
	gardener	36,000	1.4	--	--
38	Jeweler	50,000	0.4	4	--
39	Teacher	51,000	1.1	--	--
40	Staffworker				
	D. N.	55,000	1.1	--	0.09
41	Head em-				
	ployee D. N.	55,500	1.4	1.8	--
42	Chief worker	56,000	0.9	--	--
43	Doctor	81,000	3.2	--	0.2

* 511

/425 cont. / 9,300 francs; No. 1, 8,000 francs. From No. 11 to No. 23, we exceed 15,000 francs only once (19).

These two groups nearly correspond, on the one hand, to the group of monthly incomes from 5,000 to 10,000 francs and, on the other hand, to the group from 10,000 to 15,000 francs. For the latter, the maximum to be devoted to clothing would thus be equal to a month's income. The figure may seem reasonable, but the proportion is very great for budgets systematically having a deficit. It is true that many do not

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/425 cont. /

*511 reach it, by ignoring the tradition that one should have new
291 clothing for the celebration of Tabaski. Some expenses seem
[292] slightly exaggerated. The head of family No. 11, who dresses
[796] very modestly himself, each year presents a sumptuous new
gown to his wife, who moreover demands it, although she can
rarely wear it. The 8,000 francs for No. 1, on the contrary,
are justified by the size of his restricted family: seven persons.

Nevertheless it is surely possible to reduce these expenses.

[183] But opinion requires that one have new clothing to show at times,
and it is difficult to pass unnoticed in an African city of a average
size.

*511 After this threshold of 15,000 francs of monthly income,
we encounter figures for impressive expenses. No. 27 devotes
as much as 48,000 francs to his clothing. No. 30, 65,000 francs,
the same as No. 36. From No. 34 on, all exceed 40,000 francs
per year. For some, that may be justified by the size of the
family; No. 36 has 15 persons under his care, for whom practi-
cally all of this is necessary. The restricted family alone of
No. 40 contains 15 persons; that of No. 42, 11. For the others
we could only verify the facts, leaving to the psychologists
and sociologists the task of explaining them; No. 34 earns
25,000 francs per month and devotes 65,000 francs to the clothing
of four persons, 22.5% of his income. This budget nevertheless
has a surplus, but only of 3.7% in the midst of a series where
they are much greater. We now have the explanation for it.

/426/ We have grouped under the rubric "Equipment"
(Table XIV) dissimilar elements which have the common char-
acter of being of some utility and, if not purchased once and
for all, at least not needing to be renewed for a rather long
period, for example, furniture, kitchen equipment, bedding,
etc. ... The sums that are devoted to them are generally of
little importance. The purchase of a Madagascar stove or of
some glasses, however, is a heavy burden on an income below
10,000 francs. These things are generally not purchased on
credit.

[452]
[352] The piece of furniture that we found most often in our

VIII. THE SENEGALESE

563 The case of the one and only Senegalese is interesting. There you have a man no longer designated by his tribe, but by his colony. We are not told what tribe in Senegal he belongs to, Serer, Wolof or Lebu. That he comes from the Colony of Senegal is enough to give him some sort of status, and for native policy to know whom it is dealing with. He is not a *détracé* from a small isolated Africa; in Bobo *cercle* he is son of the mother colony of all the colonies of the Federation. He is settled in Bobo as he might elsewhere, as a man of the new African world that has got beyond race, where natives of all races give life to the colonial structure and break it open from within.

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[369] If the first thing that strikes the visitor to Dakar is the large number of Europeans, the second is the homogeneous character of Senegalese society itself. It is not possible, as it is in Lagos or Leopoldville, to tell from a glance at a man or a woman's clothes from which ethnic group he or she comes. Senegal not only has an excellent record of race relations between Europeans and Africans but between the various indigenous ethnic groups. This happy position is typified by the President of the Republic, Léopold Sédar Senghor, who comes neither from the majority tribe nor the dominant religion of the country, but is a Serer and Catholic. Furthermore he is married to a French woman.

563 Senegal has six major ethnic groups accounting for all but 130,000 of its population of 3,100,000. The last census
162 figures gave the Wolof as the largest ethnic group with 35 per cent, followed by the Fula with 17 per cent, the Serer, 16 per cent, Toucouleur, 9 per cent, Diola, 9 per cent, and the Mandingo 7 per cent.

[7 76]